

BLACKLINE MASTER 4A - Test Questions (Answers in Teacher Guide)
20th Century Turning Points in U.S. History - Program Four 1929 -- 1943

1. The practice that destroyed the stability of the market was
 - a. Buying stocks on margin
 - b. Trickle Down theory of economics
 - c. Laissez Fair economics
 - d. Fair market value

2. The trickle-down theory of economics said that by putting more money in the hands of the wealthy, the benefits will pass down to the poor.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Amelia Earhart died while
 - a. Flying a solo flight across the Atlantic
 - b. Climbing Mt. Everest
 - c. Flying around the world
 - d. Flying over the North Pole

4. During World War II young women joined the Army Air Corps' WASP program and ferried planes across the United States and to England.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. In his first hundred days, Roosevelt tried more than most Presidents do in four years. Two policies that set the pattern of national planning in his New Deal were
 - a. The Social Security Act
 - b. The Agricultural Adjustment Act and the National Recovery Administration
 - c. The Clayton Anti-Trust Act
 - d. The Omnibus Crime Bill

6. The Civilian Conservation Corps recruited young men between the ages of 18 and 25 to work in the army.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. The core idea of the Social Security Act was that
 - a. Employers would provide cradle to grave security for their employees
 - b. Both employer and employee would contribute to a pool of money that the worker could tap in retirement
 - c. The Federal Government would print extra money to give to employees
 - d. The Federal Government would begin airport security checks

8. The passage of the 1935 Social Security Act would prove to be FDR's greatest living testament.
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Jesse Owens defeated Germany's prize athletes, winning gold in the
a. 100 and 200-meter dashes c. The 400-meter relay team
b. The long jump d. All of these
10. Joe Louis won the heavyweight title of the world by beating
a. Adolf Hitler c. Max Schmeling
b. Adolf Coors d. Muhammad Ali
11. The generation between the two World Wars was called "The Lost Generation" by
a. Gertrude Stein c. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
b. Adolf Hitler d. Ernest Hemingway
12. Match These authors with their novels:
Ernest Hemingway a. Gone With The Wind
F. Scott Fitzgerald b. The Sound and Fury
John Steinbeck c. The Great Gatsby
William Faulkner d. For Whom the Bell Tolls
Margaret Mitchell e. The Grapes of Wrath
13. Japan attacked Pearl Harbor on
a. September 7, 1941 c. December 7, 1941
b. November 22, 1941 d. Japan never attacked Pearl Harbor
14. To drive Japanese troops from the islands of the Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz used the strategy of
a. Fire bombing Tokyo c. Dropping the atomic bomb on Hiroshima
b. Island hopping d. Bunny hopping

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on observation and should be something that can be tested.

2. The second step is to do background research. This involves looking up information about the topic to see what is already known and to help you formulate a hypothesis.

3. The third step is to make a hypothesis. This is a statement that predicts the outcome of the experiment. It should be based on the background research and be something that can be tested.

4. The fourth step is to design and conduct the experiment. This involves setting up the experiment, collecting data, and analyzing the results. It is important to control variables and to repeat the experiment to make sure the results are reliable.

5. The fifth step is to draw a conclusion. This is where you decide if the results support your hypothesis or not. If they do, you can accept the hypothesis. If they don't, you can reject the hypothesis and start over.

6. The sixth step is to communicate the results. This involves writing a report or paper about the experiment and sharing the results with others. This is important so that others can learn from your work and to help you get feedback.